

BELGIAN ENVOYS SILENT ON THE WAR

All Stories of German Atrocities Are Saved for the President's Ear.

GIVES SOCIALIST ATTITUDE

Vandervelde Says Party on Both Sides Views Struggle as One of Defence.

Against the urbanity, the perfect courtesy of the Belgian commissioners, repertorial directness is a cave man's arrow against a modern fortress. These gentlemen at the Waldorf who are carrying from King Albert of Belgium to President Wilson the protest of the Belgian people against alleged German atrocities have bagfuls of thrilling stories, dramatic episodes of the war that have never got into print. Five minutes of loquacity from any one of them would give material for two columns of tense reading. But not one word will they let slip.

Their reason is perfectly understandable—that it would be bad taste for them to disclose any detail of a report meant for the President's private ear; but (and this baffles some twenty reporters daily) they take a fencer's delight in foiling interviewers. Listen to dapper Count Louis de Lechervelde, secretary to the commissioners and their spokesmen.

"Ah, gentlemen, what a pleasure it is to see you! The day is beautiful, is it not? The sky—so clear, of such a brilliance! And what news is there of the war? No, no, I cannot say. I am desolated that I am unable to answer a single question. But you would not press me under the circumstances? You are the friends of Belgium. Therefore I must try. Voila!"

Go to Washington To-morrow.

And the Count disappears. The fact that there is a merry twinkle in the Count's blue eyes as he flits to seclusion informs one that the Count enjoys the situation. It is no small thing to foil the New York reporter—so other distinguished foreigners have said.

The Belgians request simply that they be let alone. They are anxious to talk, but the ethics of their position restrain them. To-morrow, if their plans work out, they will go to Washington, where they expect to interview President Wilson, before the close of the day. There is still some uncertainty, it appears, as to whether or not they will be able to meet the President tomorrow. The meeting may be delayed until Tuesday.

Denies Socialist Attitude.

Emil Vandervelde, Minister of State and leader of the Socialist party in Belgium, addressed the Belgian Socialist party yesterday to the Socialist press of America. He stated that he did not touch upon the details of the commission's report, but which expressed regret that the Socialists of Germany were so poorly informed as to the merits of the war and as to the conduct of the German troops.

"What gives our situation a particularly tragic character," said Mr. Vandervelde, "is the fact that on both sides the Socialists appear equally convinced that it is a question of a war of defence. Similarly with the French and Belgian Socialists, who are firmly fixed on the idea that this is a case of legitimate defence, the German Socialists have voted the credits for the war."

"We will naturally be careful not to address any reproaches to them in this matter. If they had refused to vote the credits they would have given over their country to Cossack invasion. In voting they have been furnished to the Kaiser's arms against republican France and against the democracies of western Europe. Between these two evils they chose the one they considered the lesser."

"But we, who are defending our independence, are inflexibly resolved to defend it to the end. We dare to hope that on the day that our German comrades are exactly informed in regard to the horrors that have been committed in Belgium, they will join us in denouncing and scourging them. I limit myself to expressing the hope that the entire Socialist International will stand beside us to affirm its sympathies for our people in using their right of legitimate defence against Prussian militarism."

SHARP INTERVIEW IN "HERALD."

Mr. Bennett Published His Talk With Envoy in Paris Edition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Additional facts regarding the reports concerning the alleged indiscretions of Ambassador Sharp in Paris became available here to-day.

It is asserted that the Ambassador gave an interview to James Gordon Bennett, owner of the New York Herald, which was printed in the Paris edition of the Herald.

This interview, it is said, aroused much comment in Paris, though exactly what it contained that made it attract so much attention is not known here. The censor of the French Government took objection to the interview and refused to permit it to be cabled to the United States.

WIRELESS OPEN TO GERMANY.

Cable Companies Will Send Messages Via Tuckerton Station.

Both the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, according to announcements yesterday, will take messages via the Tuckerton wireless station, which is now open under government control.

The Western Union is now installing a special wire from Atlantic City to Tuckerton, N. J., to care for messages of this character. In the meantime telegrams are forwarded from New York to Atlantic City by wire and from there by telephone to Tuckerton.

The following rates were announced: Four cents per word for transmission from New York to Tuckerton. Twenty-five cents per word from Tuckerton by wireless to Ellysee, near Hanover, Germany. Twenty-five cents per word from Ellysee to any place in Germany, making a total of 44 cents a word from New York to any place in Germany. Twenty-five cents per word additional is charged to any place in Austria or other European countries. There is no minimum of words to be sent. The maximum allowed, however, is twenty-five words.

The messages must be written either in English or German. No code words of any description can be used, nor may the address. The messages must be signed by the Christian and family name of the sender.

\$32,200 RAISED FOR AMERICAN HOSPITAL

New Paris Institution Giving Splendid Service, Cables Robert Bacon.

CITY RELIEF WORK GROWS

Mayor's Committee Joins Other Agencies in Aiding Americans Abroad.

Contributions to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris yesterday, as reported by J. P. Morgan & Co., amounted to \$1,468, making the total to date \$32,200. A cable message was received from former Ambassador Robert Bacon, in which he said that the American Hospital is doing splendid work and the wounded of all nations are welcome. He added that Ambassador Herrick appeals for the support of all Americans for this humanitarian and charitable work, which is consistent with the strictest neutrality.

William H. Hamilton, Jr., of the Mayor's relief committee said yesterday that the committee is cooperating with the Boston relief committee, the Women's Civic Federation, the Joint Application Bureau of the Charities Organization and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Steps have been taken to find employment for Americans who lost their positions abroad.

M. E. Dippel, chairman of the special relief committee, who is acting in behalf of the executive committee of the Silk Association of America, announced yesterday additional subscriptions amounting to \$1,845. The headquarters is at 10 Bridge street. The depository is J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall street.

The total contributions up to midday on September 10 to the Belgian Women's Relief Fund for the relief of distressed women in Belgium aggregated \$908. Mrs. E. W. Hubbard of 57 Union street, Montclair, N. J., has proposed to Miss Mabel Boardman, of the American Red Cross, that all patrons of moving picture houses in the country be enlisted as Red Cross subscribers by giving one cent in addition to the price of a ticket. Mrs. Hubbard's suggestion has worked successfully in Montclair.

American donations to the Relief Fund for Artists, Architects, Artisans, and Models in Belgium should be sent to Miss Hoffman, 15 Broad street, New York. Every check should be accompanied by a written statement signed by the donor with address and designating the fund for which the money is intended.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchell and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and Mrs. McAneny will occupy a box during the presentation of Gounod's opera of "Roméo and Juliet" at the Century Opera House to-morrow night for the benefit of the Red Cross.

72,000 AMERICANS HAVE SAILED HOME

Refugees Now Reaching England From Continent Need Both Money and Clothes.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—H. C. Hoover, chairman of the American committee, estimates that including those who sailed to-day, 72,000 Americans have left London for America since the beginning of the war. Eight ships, including the Lusitania, sailed for American ports to-day.

The total number of Americans who have received financial assistance from the committee is 7,850. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-six of these made their applications this week. Five thousand refugees have arrived from the Continent during the week, most of whom are destitute or practically so. The committee has expended considerably over \$100,000 on the relief work so far. Mr. Hoover said to-day:

"This is the hardest week since the work of the committee began. It has been impossible to provide all applications with steamship accommodations. Many must wait until next week and there is no chance for better than steerage accommodations."

Of 2,000 applicants for assistance half needed not only money but clothes, and we have succeeded in attending to all applications, but the committee and sub-committee have had to work all day and some nights to do it. During the last week many people who came in were American citizens but spoke no English, and we had to run a bureau of interpreters to find out what was required."

BRINGS 1,300 AMERICANS.

The Nieuw Amsterdam Sails From Rotterdam for New York.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Sept. 12.—The steamship Nieuw Amsterdam sailed for New York to-day with about 1,300 Americans aboard. Altogether the Nieuw Amsterdam carries 1,650 passengers, 762 of them in the first cabin and 616 in the second cabin.

Mrs. Henry van Dyke, wife of the American Minister to the Netherlands, and her daughter, Miss Catherine van Dyke are among the passengers on the Nieuw Amsterdam. Others include the Rev. Tertius van Dyke, Mr. Van Santvoort, Merle Smith, Alexander R. Gulick and the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, W. Z. P. C. Van Rappard, the Dutch Minister at Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. August Busch of St. Louis, and a party of friends.

Mr. van Dyke and Consul-General Liao looked after the Americans on board before the ship sailed.

COMING FROM GENOA.

The Antilles Is Bringing 242 American Refugees.

ROME, Sept. 11, via Paris, Sept. 12.—The steamship Antilles sailed to-day from Genoa for New York carrying 242 returning Americans.

Among these were: Dr. Edward Bradford Smith, Mary Grace Black, Charles Neave and family, Dr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Josef Hofmann, Mrs. Eva Loer, Mrs. Ruth Harden, Harvey Cowie, H. Cowie, William Muhl, Ernest Cravath, Leonor Floore and family, Elizabeth J. Galloway, all of New York; Charles Dietrich, Mrs. and the Misses Conway of Chicago, Miss Hope Colgate, Mrs. Francis (Misses) and family of Maine, John H. Tane and family of Boston and Patrick H. Lannon, of Salt Lake.

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, September 6.—Germans begin the attack on Nancy. French retreat from neighborhood of Verdun and are said to be between that city and Paris. Sir John French admits the loss of 15,000 men and says that the first battles were "mere incidents of strategy." The British Foreign Office reports to the embassy at Washington that the allies in France are being reinforced by troops from Canada, India, Africa and Australia. The Russian troops occupy southeastern Galicia and Russian cavalry operate in the passes of the Carpathian Mountains. Entire Austrian regiment, forty-four officers and 1,000 men, surrender to the Russians near Lublin.

MONDAY, Sept. 7.—German army attacking the allied forces along a line of 150 miles extending from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, northeast of Paris, to Verdun. French drive back German army from Coulmiers and St. Soupplets in the Marne Valley. Austrian army corps between the Vistula and Bug rivers are in retreat and the Russians report that the Austrian resistance has been almost entirely broken.

TUESDAY, Sept. 8.—French claim decisive advantages in a great battle northeast of Paris. They force German right wing back ten miles. Russians claim so far to have taken 82,000 Austrian prisoners. Ghent surrenders to Germans, but according to understanding between Burgomaster and German commander the city is not to be occupied in force. The Breslau and Goeben, which belonged to German fleet, fly Star and Crescent and take Turkish names. Presence of big Russian forces reported in Great Britain.

WEDNESDAY, September 9.—The French gain still further advantages in the Marne Valley, having crossed the Marne River and the Germans having retreated twenty-five miles on the left wing. The heaviest fighting is now along the centre. Russians win victory at Havaruska, in Galicia, and begin the attack upon Godek, near Lemberg. Emperor William sends despatch to President Wilson protesting against the use by the English of dum-dum bullets. Pope Benedict makes plea for peace.

THURSDAY, September 10.—Germans retreat on the left wing after heavy loss. Heavy fighting, however, continues along the centre and right. Austria acknowledges total loss in killed, wounded and missing of 125,000 men. Trainloads of wounded arriving in Vienna from Poland and Galicia. Evacuation of Cracow by the Austrians reported. Russians said to have advanced into Silesia, threatening Breslau. Ottoman Government advises Turkish Ambassador at Washington that all conventions between the Powers and Turkey which conferred special privileges or restricted the sovereignty of the Porte have been abrogated. Premier Asquith asks Parliament to authorize new call for 500,000 more volunteers.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11.—Germans retreat along whole line in battle northeast of Paris. Allies have pushed German left wing back from thirty-seven to forty-seven miles. British capture 1,500 prisoners, eleven guns and large quantity of transports. Russians admit check of advance guard in East Prussia and report capture of the towns of Suzawa and Hatna, in Galicia. Kaiser and General Staff are in Luxembourg. First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill says that the only way to win the war is to put an army of at least 1,000,000 men on the Continent.

SATURDAY, September 12.—Germans reported in retreat along whole line of battle northeast of Paris. Left wing extends from Solons to the mountains of Reims. Germans evacuate Vitry-le-Francois and also Sermange and Revigny on centre and right. They still occupy Argonne ridge. Germans evacuate St. Die. Paris no longer in fear of siege. Belgians again occupy Ghent and plan defence. Russians capture Tomaszow and take forts at Opole and Turbine. Russian Poland. European Powers present note to Grand Vizier of Turkey protesting against decree abrogating rights held by foreigners. (To be continued next Sunday.)

GERMAN PERIL ECONOMIC.

Berlin Newspaper Fears Long War Will Stop Industry.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Sept. 12.—The economic situation in Germany is thus summed up in the Berlin Socialist organ the Vorwarts:

"The greatest danger is not that Germany may be defeated, but that the war will take a long time. Germany's economic danger is that the English fleet will prevent the importation of cotton, silk, copper, oil, lead, leather, rubber and other raw materials which are necessary to the continuance of Germany's industrial life and that, therefore, she will be compelled to close her factories."

"Already the number of unemployed is immense. If it is not possible to help this army of starving people it will become a greater danger than the danger of the military army's defeat."

GERMANS "DEAD BEAT."

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Morning Post prints a despatch from a correspondent, telegraphing from Nantes, in the Department of Maine-et-Loire, under date of September 10. He says:

"Never since Gen. Joffre began his magnificent retreat from Belgium has the allies' position looked so promising. At the same time we should be cautious in proclaiming the good news."

"The Germans want repose. The German

prisoners I have seen are dead beat, and their cases are general. If there is possible that the German commanders will, if they can, remain content to hold the allies at bay for a time. Having cleared themselves from the dangerous country north and northwest of Paris, they are in much better territory for just such defensive work. Further, they have effected their junction. I venture this suggestion because there is a cessation of the heavy battering-ram efforts which have characterized their efforts hitherto; they are also waiting for Manbeuge to fall.

"Prisoners confirm reports that two Austrian army corps are operating with the Germans in France. If so they must be upon the lines of communication, for they have not been in action, since no Austrian prisoners have been taken."

"Among dramatic incidents in the recent fighting may be mentioned the grim work at the ancient fish ponds near Ermenoville. These ponds are shut in by high trees. Driving the enemy through these woods, a Scotch regiment hustled its foes right into the fish ponds, the Scotchmen jumping in after the Germans up to the middle to finish them in the water, which was packed with their bodies."

NEW BULGARIAN MINISTER.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

SOFIA, via London, Sept. 12.—The Bulgarian Government has nominated Stephen Palmareff, for a long time a professor at Robert College, Constantinople, as Bulgarian Minister to Washington and has submitted his name to the United States Government for its approval.

BRITISH FLEET OCCUPIES GERMAN PACIFIC PORT

Ships Take Possession of Herberthshoehe, in Bismarck Archipelago.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The British Pacific fleet has occupied Herberthshoehe, on Blanche Bay, the seat of Government of the German South Sea possession of the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands, according to an official announcement made by the Admiralty this afternoon.

The official press bureau gave out this official statement this afternoon:

"A telegram has been received from Rear Admiral Sir George E. Patey, commanding the Australian navy, announcing the occupation at 7 A. M. September 11 of the town of Herberthshoehe, in the island of New Pommern (late New Britain). The British flag was hoisted without opposition."

"A naval landing party under Commander J. A. Herford of the Australian navy established itself on shore at dawn without the knowledge of the enemy, but stout resistance was offered while the force was destroying the wireless telegraph apparatus, and the landing party had to force its way for a distance of four miles through the bush—the road in several parts being mined. The German officer in command of the parties in the trench 500 yards from the station surrendered unconditionally."

"Guns have been landed and steps have been taken to capture the station."

"The casualties are: Killed, Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Eisel, and seven seamen of the Australian naval reserve. Wounded, ten seamen."

"The German casualties are not known, but two German officers, five non-commissioned officers and thirteen native policemen were taken prisoners."

"The archipelago, which includes a large number of islands, with a total area of about 18,000 square miles, came under German influence by an agreement with Great Britain in 1886. The islands are north and northeast of New Guinea and German New Guinea is included in the same jurisdiction. They have a population of about 200,000."

TWO SUBMARINES IN BATTLE.

Pathfinder Rammed One and Was Himself Torpedoed by Other.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—An unofficial account of the sinking of the scout cruiser Pathfinder in the North Sea says the British warship was attacked by two German submarines. The captain of the Pathfinder saw their approach and rammed one of them. He was turning to attack the second one when she torpedoed the cruiser amidships. By the time the dense smoke had cleared away the cruiser was settling.

There was no panic. The boats had been smashed and the men were ordered to jump overboard. Those who were eventually rescued had clung to wreckage floating near them.

CANNONADING IN THE BALTIC.

20 German War Vessels Are Reported Sighted.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Times's correspondent at Copenhagen forwards a re-

port from Sandhamn, Sweden, twenty-nine miles northeast of Copenhagen, that twenty-nine German war vessels have been sighted in the Baltic between Goetska Sandoe Island and Kopparskärne.

The correspondent says that the Stockholm newspapers have reports of a great cannonading heard between Goetska Sandoe Island and Nymo.

FEAR NORTH SEA MINES.

500 Fishing Vessels at Ymuiden Are Idle.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Express telegraphs that there are 500 fishing vessels and trawlers idle in the Dutch port Ymuiden, their owners fearing to send them out because of the mines in the North Sea.

The correspondent says that five or six German cruisers have been seen in the vicinity of Ymuiden.

RUSSIAN TROOPS SEEN IN WALES.

Confirmation Again Given to Report That Czar's Forces Are in France.

Russian troops were passing through Newport, Wales, on Aug. 30, according to information contained in a letter from that point written then and received in New York to-day.

Trainloads of them were then running through the town, bound, it was understood, for Avonmouth, the fore port of Bristol. They had come, it was said, from Leith, the port of Edinburgh. At Avonmouth, they were to embark on transports to cross the British Channel.

SOUTHAMPTON OPEN AGAIN.

Port Had Been Closed for Weeks for Military Reasons.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Admiralty announced to-day that the port of Southampton, which has been closed for several weeks for military reasons, is now open for commercial purposes.

FOREIGN MAILS TO GO TUESDAY.

The Rotterdam and Bergenford Will Leave for European Ports.

The next transatlantic mails from this port will leave on Tuesday on the steamers Rotterdam and Bergenford. The Rotterdam will take mails for Germany, Austria, Hungary and Luxembourg via Rotterdam, closing at 6.30 A. M. on Tuesday. Matter for other countries to go by this steamer must be specially addressed. The Bergenford, mail closing time being 10 A. M. Tuesday, will carry mails for Norway, Germany, Austria and Hungary via Bergen. Mails for other countries except Luxembourg must be specially addressed to go by this vessel.

South and Central American mails will leave this port every day this week. To-day the steamer Montevideo will carry mails to the city of Vera Cruz, closing at 1 P. M. on Tuesday. The Bergenford will take parcel post matter for Norway, closing at 9.30 A. M. on Tuesday. The parcel post by the Rotterdam for the Netherlands closes at 5 P. M. to-morrow and closes at noon on Tuesday for Liberia and the steamer Basam.

No Shipping at Brindisi at Night.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Havas Agency has a despatch from Brindisi saying that the Italian authorities there have forbidden shipping to leave the port between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

WARNS U. S. AGAINST KAISER'S FINAL AIMS

"Spectator" Says Germans Victorious Will Strike at America.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Spectator, in dressing a "word to America," strongly deprecates the idea of asking America to come to the assistance directly or indirectly, of the allies, but as "an old friend of America" urges her to "look ahead while there is yet time to make adequate preparations for national defence."

"Let America increase her fleet," says the Spectator. "Let her increase her land forces also."

While expressing confidence in ultimate British success the Spectator admits the uncertainties of warfare are great and argues that if Germany crushes France and rolls back Russia the force of circumstances will then compel her to strike in America in order to destroy England.

"If Germany dominated Europe" the article continues, "she would establish a trade boycott everywhere against England, but if trade with America remained open it would be a leak in the German dike, and like Napoleon, Germany would tell America to join the boycott or take the consequences."

"Let none suppose that a victorious German military caste would be content to leave the flower of liberty growing where."

"It is most unlikely that this will ever occur, the Spectator admits, but 'no precious life is the thing to be guarded, as vital is it to the welfare of humanity that America must make sure of being able to fulfill her part if it falls upon her in the end.'"

SAY U. S. WILL FIGHT GERMANY.

Berlin Papers Give Space to a Wild Rumor.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A despatch from Berlin to the Daily Telegraph, dated Wednesday, says that certain Berlin newspapers notice a wild rumor that the United States is about to declare war on Germany. The assertion came from the fact that James W. Gerard, the United States Ambassador, is sending every American out of the country with all speed.

Instead of realizing that this is being done to relieve Germany of the care of Americans in the crisis, certain persons contend that it is an act of bad grace on the part of the embassy. The correspondent says:

"I saw the Ambassador to-day. He was most emphatic in denouncing the absurd statement of the German papers. He said that the relations between the two countries have been in no way disturbed and that the preposterous announcements were without doubt due to the nervous state of some overworked newspaper men. Serious persons do not believe such reports."

British Capture German Bark.

CAPE TOWN, via London, Sept. 12.—The German bark Heinz, eighty-six days out of Cardiff, was brought into Simonstown to-day as a prize of war by a British warship. The Heinz is loaded with coal and coke.

Old English Mahogany for Library or Living Room

THE enticing charm of a suggestive personality may be given to some nook or corner of Library or Living Room if choice of its well-arranged furnishings has fallen on some pleasing variant of the English Mahogany of Sheraton's days.

Chiefly important is it, however, that the selection of such pieces be made from as authoritative a source as the Hampton Shops Reproductions. Not elsewhere may be found the conveniently arranged Writing Table, the comfort-securing yet elegantly fashioned Chairs, or the delicately carved Tea-Table with its slenderly turned vail-work.

Hampton Shops

14 and 36 West 34th St., New York
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway

The New Fall Chauffeur's Outfit

(Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match)

Special at \$43.50

Is Ready Now—Ready-to-Wear

At "The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme."

And well worth the immediate attention of every man who has a Chauffeur—a smart overcoat cut in the favorite Russian Greatcoat style; a natty, well fitting Norfolk Jacket with trousers, and a Cap; all made of remarkably good whipcord, in gray and in tan—\$43.50 is the price now for the entire outfit.

Other Outfits, \$57.50 to \$125.00

Ready-to-wear or made to your specifications, to suit your own fancy or to harmonize with your car or its furnishings.

Come, Send, or Write, and courtesy, promptness and complete satisfaction are assured you in this splendid Motor Apparel Shop, right in the heart of the Motor District.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

ON SALE AT THIS STORE ONLY

